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## KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

## NOTIFICATION

*No 711 LA, Bangalore, dated 16th April 1975.*

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 4th April 1975.

# KARNATAKA AGRICULTURAL WORKERS BILL, 1975.

(L.A. BILL No. 11 OF 1975)

## CHAPTER I

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(*a*) This Act may be called the Karnataka Agricultural Workers Act, 1975.

(*b*) It extends to the whole of the State of Karnataka.

(*c*) It shall come into effect on such date as the State Government may notify in the Official Gazette. Different dates may be notified for different provisions and different areas in the State.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Act, unless the subject or context otherwise requires :

(*a*) 'adult' means a person who has completed his eighteenth year of age ;

(*b*) 'adolescent' means a person who has completed his fifteenth year but not his eighteenth years of age ;

(*c*) 'agricultural dispute' means any dispute or difference between land owners and land owners, or between land owners and agricultural workers or between agricultural workers and agricultural workers which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or the conditions of labour of the conditions of living of any person.

*Explanation.*—A dispute raised by an individual agricultural worker in regard to the termination of his service or his non-employment for any reason whatsoever by a land owner shall be deemed to be an agricultural dispute notwithstanding that no other agricultural worker nor any trade union of agricultural workers is a party to the dispute ;

(*b*) "agricultural land" means any land used for cultivation, but does not include any plantations as defined in the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, (Central Act 69 of 1951);

(*c*) "agricultural tribunal" means in relation to any area, the agricultural tribunal constituted under this Act for that area;

(*d*) "agricultural worker" means a person who, in consideration of wages payable to him by a land owner works on the agricultural land of a land owner.

(*e*) "Board" means the Agricultural Workers' Welfare Board constituted under this Act;

(*f*) "Child" means a person who has not completed his fifteenth year of age;

(*g*) "Conciliation Officer" means, in relation to any area, the conciliation officer who is appointed under this Act for that area;

(*h*) "Fund" means the Agricultural Workers Welfare Fund established under this Act;

(*i*) "Inspector" means an inspector appointed for the purpose of this Act;

(*j*) "Land owner" means:

(i) in relation to a land personally cultivated, the owner of such land;

(ii) in relation to a land held by a cultivating tenant, such cultivating tenant;

(iii) in any other case, the person in actual possession of the land, and include his heirs, assignees and legal representatives.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this Clause:—

(i) 'Cultivating tenant' shall have the same meaning as in the Karnataka Land Reforms Act and;

(ii) "personally cultivate" means cultivate either soley by one's own labour or with the help of the members

of the family or hired labourers or both or personally direct or supervise cultivation by such members or hired labourers or both;

Provided that such members or hired labourers have not agreed to pay or to take any fixed proportion of the produce of the land they cultivate as compensation for being allowed to cultivate it or as remuneration for cultivating it;

(*k*) "local limits" means the area within the jurisdiction of a inspector;

(*l*) "prescribed wages" means:—

(i) Wages at such rate, not being;—

(A) less than the minimum rate of wages fixed or revised under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act II of 1948) or

(B) more than fifteen per cent in excess of such minimum rate of wages, as may be specified by the Government by notification in the Gazette; or

(ii) the rate of wages agreed between the parties whichever is higher; provided that where the minimum rate of wages fixed or revised under the said Act in respect of harvesting and threshing is in kind, such minimum rate of wages or the agreed rate of wages, whichever is higher, shall be deemed to be the prescribed wages;

(*m*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(*n*) "Scheme" means the 'Agricultural Workers' Welfare Scheme framed under this Act;

(*o*) "State" means the State of Karnataka;

(*p*) "Wages" means all remuneration, whether payable in cash or in kind, which would become payable if the terms of employment were fulfilled but does not include the value of—

(i) any house accomodation, supply of light, water or medical attendance; or

(ii) any contribution paid by the employer under any scheme framed under any law for the time being in force ;

(iii) any sum paid to the person employed to defray special expenses entailed on him by the nature of his employment.

## CHAPTER II

### Officers and Agricultural Tribunal

3. The Government may, by notification in the Gazette, appoint for any area specified therein any officer of the Labour Department not below the rank of Assistant Labour Officer to be a Conciliation Officer for the purposes of performing the functions entrusted to a Conciliation Officer by or under this Act.

4. (*a*) The Government may, by notification in the Gazette, constitute for any area, specified therein an Agricultural Tribunal, for the purposes of performing the functions of the Agricultural Tribunal under this Act.

(*b*) An Agricultural Tribunal shall consist of a sole member who shall be an Officer not below the rank of Tahsildar appointed by the Government.

5. (*a*) The Government may, by notification in the Gazette, appoint such persons as they think fit to be inspectors for the purposes of this Act and define the local limits within which they shall exercise their powers.

(*b*) Subject to any rules made in this behalf an Inspector may, within the local limits for which he is appointed :

(i) enter, at all reasonable hours, with such persons if any, being persons in the service of the Government or any local or other public authority or Officer of a trade union of agricultural workers, as he thinks fit, premises or places where agricultural workers are employed or where he has

reasons to believe that records are kept, for the purpose of examining any registers or record of wages required to be kept under this Act or the rules made thereunder and require the production thereof for inspection ;

(ii) examine any person whom he finds in any such premises or place and whom he has reasonable cause to believe to be an agricultural worker or land owner ;

(iii) seize or take copies of such registers or records or portions thereof as he may consider relevant in respect of an offence under this Act which he has reason to believe has been committed by a land owner, or is likely to be committed and

(iv) exercise such other powers as may be prescribed.

(c) Until Inspectors are appointed under this Act, the Inspectors appointed under the minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act II of 1948), shall be deemed to be Inspectors appointed under this Act for the area in which they exercise jurisdiction under the said Act.

6. Every land owner shall afford to an Inspector all reasonable facilities for making an entry, inspection, examination or inquiry under this Act.

7. Where a group of Agricultural Workers desire to form a trade union of their own and make an application to the Inspector in this behalf, the Inspector, shall extend to them such guidance and assistance as he reasonably can, to enable the said group of agricultural workers to form a trade union, get it registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act and to run it according to law.

8. Where a Trade Union of Agricultural Workers has been formed and duly registered under the Indian Trade Union Act, it may make an application to the Inspector of the Local area for grant-in-aid to run the trade Union for the first two years of its existence. The Inspector shall

examine the application and after such enquiry as he deems fit, make his recommendations in this behalf to the Agricultural Workers Welfare Board for grant of the aid. The Board, after considering the application, may grant such aid subject to such conditions as it thinks fit. Such aid shall be expended only on such objects as the maintenance of an office of the trade union, a reading room and publication of literature in the interests of the agricultural workers.

## CHAPTER III

### Welfare and Benefits

9. The Government shall constitute by notification in the Official Gazette a Board to be called Agricultural Workers Welfare Board and a fund to be called Agricultural Workers Welfare Fund. It shall also frame a scheme to be called the Agricultural Workers Welfare Scheme for the administration of the Fund and for the functioning of the Board. The Fund shall vest in the Board and be administrated by it in accordance with the scheme.

10. (*a*) Every land owner shall pay contributions to the Fund at the rate of Rs. 10 per each agricultural worker in accordance with the notional number workers per acre which may be prescribed for different kinds of lands.

(*b*) Each agricultural worker desirous of becoming a member of the Fund shall pay to the Fund Rs. 10 per year.

(*c*) These remittances shall be made by the workers and the land owners to the Inspector in such a manner as may be prescribed.

(*d*) The Government shall make to the Board each year a contribution at the rate of Rs. 20 per year for each registered agricultural worker provided that it shall make a grant of a sum in the first year at its discretion.

11. Only agricultural workers registered with the Inspector shall be entitled to the benefits from the fund. Such registered agricultural workers shall be deemed to be members of the Fund.

12. The benefits under this Scheme available from the Fund to the members shall be, without being exhaustive and subject to the conditions which may be prescribed, as follows :

(*a*) Hospital care in case of illness in the Hospitals to be built by the Board or in the General Hospitals ;

(*b*) Rest houses and dormitories to members in cases of old age, convalescence and destitution ;

(*c*) Educational benefits in the shape of Scholarships and other grants to children of members ;

(*d*) Maternity benefits and hospital care to women members of the Board ;

(*e*) Schools and creaches for the children of the members ;

(*f*) Cash benefits including pension in the case of medical disability, old age and unemployment ;

(*g*) Loans and advances in cases where the members propose to build houses ;

(*h*) Financing insurance policies of members.

13. Every member shall receive benefits only if his membership is good standing. It shall be deemed to be in good standing if he has paid his last annual subscription.

14. The Board shall be a body corporate by the name aforesaid, having a perpetual succession and a common seal and shall by the said name sue and be sued. The Board shall consist of such number of members as the Government may decide. However, the representatives of land owners. agricultural workers and the Government shall be equal. It shall have an independent Chairman, who shall be appointed by the Government.

15. The Inspector appointed under this Act shall function as the Officer of the Board in regard to such matters and exercise such powers as may be specified in the Scheme.

16. Any amount due to any member under the scheme from the Board shall not be capable of being assigned or charged and shall not be liable to be attached by any decree or order of any court.

17. Any amount due to a member shall be payable to his nominee in the event of his death. If the nominee predeceases the member, a fresh nomination shall be made.

18. No Land owner shall reduce the wages of an agricultural worker by reason of his liability for payment of contribution to the Fund.

18-A. (*a*) No Land owner shall refuse to give employment to an agricultural worker for the reason that he has assisted in forming or has joined a trade union or took part in any of its activities or that he is likely to do any of these things.

(*b*) Every land owner shall keep a register of the agricultural workers employed by him day by day in the prescribed manner.

(*c*) Every land owner shall be, as far as practicable give employment to the agricultural worker who has worked for him in the previous year, in the succeeding year.

## CHAPTER IV

### Procedure for Settlement of Agricultural Disputes

19. Every year before the commencement of the normal agricultural operations, the Conciliation Officer shall hold a conciliation proceeding in his presence, which the representative of the land owners and agricultural workers

shall be invited for purpose of fixing the wages of agricultural workers for the ensuing year . At this meeting, the existing wages and claims and counter claims of the parties, if any, shall be discussed and where possible, a settlement arrived at.

For the purpose of this section, the Conciliation Officer shall decide the question as to who can represent the land owners and the argicultural workers. Wherever there are unions of land owners and agricultural workers, then shall be given notice of the meeting..

20. Where an agricultural dispute is apprehended or exists, the Conciliation Officer may hold conciliation proceedings expeditiously for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the dispute, without delay investigate the same and all matters affecting the merits and the right settlement thereof and may do all such things as he thinks fit for the purpose of inducing parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute.

21. If a settlement of the dispute or of any matters in dispute is arrived at in the course of conciliation proceedings, the Conciliation Officer shall send a report thereof together with a copy of the memorandum of settlement to Inspector and the Agricultural Tribunal. The Inspector shall publish the same in his Office.

22. If no such settlement is arrived at, the Conciliation Officer shall, as soon as practicable after the close of Conciliation proceedings, refer the agricultural dispute to the Agricultural Tribunal having jurisdiction over the area for adjudication. He shall specify the issue in dispute to the Agriculutral Tribunal in his reference.

23. After the agricultural dispute has been referred to the Agricultural Tribunal, the Tribunal shall hold its

proceedings expeditously and announce its award in the Tribunal and also send a copy of the same to the Inspector of the local limit and Conciliation Officer of the area. The award shall come into effect from such date as may be specified in the award.

24. The award shall be published by the Inspector in his Office and copies made available to the agricultural workers and other persons, land owners and other persons on payment of a prescribed fee.

25. Every memorandum of settlement, every order and every award shall be given effect to by the parties to the dispute.

26. In the absence of an award at a settlement under this Act, the model settlement prescribed under this Act in so far as it relates to rates of wages, conditions of service, conditions of labour and conditions of living shall prevail between the land owner and agricultural workers.

27. Against an order of the Conciliation Officer in regard to payment of wages due and against the award of an agricultural tribunal an appeal shall lie, only on grounds of a substantial question of law or grave injustice, to the Industrial Tribunal of the State constituted undre the Industrial Disputes Act, which may be notified by the State Government in this behalf.

28. All proceedings, notices, correspondence, settlements, award, order, direction, records, registers and documents shall be in Kannada.

28(a) The Government shall publish this Act, Scheme, Rules, Notifications and Orders in Kannada.

## CHAPTER V

### Conditions of Service Work and Living

29. No agricultural worker shall be required to work for more than 8 hours in any day, if adult and more than 6 hours if an adolescent. If an adult works more than 8 hours and an adolescent for more than 6 hours, he shall be paid double the wages for such extra hours of work by the landlord.

30. Unless there is a settlement for payment of wages at the end of a longer period, wages shall be paid at the end of each working day.

31. When the wages are for harvesting and are to be paid at the threshing floor, no portion of the produce shall be removed from the threshing floor without the payment of the wages being made.

32. Where the agricultural workers or their trade Union apprehends that any wages due are not likely to be paid in part or in full, they can make an application to the inspector for securing the payment of wages. Where such application for the payment of wages has been received, the Inspector shall give an opportunity to the landlord of being heard on the dispute and on being satisfied that any portion of wages is due to the agricultural worker, he shall pass an order to that effect and recover in kind such amount of wages due as he may determine from the food-grains on the threshing floor.

33. The party aggrieved by the order of the Inspector may make an appeal to the Conciliation Officer whose decision, given after such enquiry as he deems fit, shall be final and binding on both the parties.

34. In the case of non-payment of any wages other than for harvest, the inspector after such enquiry as he thinks fit shall make an order for the payment thereof within such period as he thinks fit. The aggrieved party

may make an appeal to the Conciliation Officer, whose decision, after such enquiry as he deems fit shall be final and binding.

35. No land owner or his employee or agent or any other person shall:—

(*a*) compel an agricultural worker to work against his will.

(*b*) prevent an agricultural worker from drawing water from a public well.

(*c*) prevent an agricultural worker from entering and or obtaining service in a public place such as a temple, a hotel, a theatre, School, Office, etc.

(*d*) prevents him, from living in, or building a house, or hut in the area of his choice in accordance with law;

36. If he is subjected to any such disabilities, the agricultural worker may without prejudice to any other remedy which he may have complain to the Inspector who shall, as soon as practicable, make such enquiries as he deems necessary and if there is substance in the complaint, file a case in the Agricultural Tribunal against the person concerned provided the agricultural worker may also file the complaint himself.

37. (*a*) The Agricultural Tribunal shall after due enquiry decide the complaint and shall give such direction as it deems fit to the parties.

(*b*) the decision of the Tribunal shall be forwarded to the Inspector who shall publish it in his office.

## CHAPTER VI

### PENALTIES ETC.

38. Whoever obstructs any Inspector or conciliation Officer in the discharge of his duties under this Act or

refuses or wilfully neglects to afford any reasonable facility for making an inspection, examination or enquiry authorised by or under this Act shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to a thousand rupees or with both.

39. Whoever wilfully refuses to produce on demand of an Inspector any document or prevents or attempts to prevent or do anything which he has reason to believe is likely to prevent any person from appearing or being examined by an Inspector acting in pursuance of the provisions of this Act shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

40. Whoever for the purpose of avoiding any payment to be made by him under this Act or under the Scheme or for enabling any other person to avoid such payment knowingly makes or causes to be made any false statement or false representation, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

41. Any person who commits a breach of any term of any settlement or award or order which has become final under this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to one year and with fine which shall not be less than five hundred rupees, but which may extend to one thousand rupees, and where the breach is continuing one with a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first such breach and the Court trying the offence may direct that the whole or any part of the fine realised from him shall be paid by way of compensation to any person who in its opinion has been injured by such breach.

42. Whoever contravenes or makes default in complying with any of the provisions of this Act or the Scheme or of any rule made under this Act shall, if no other penalty is elsewhere provided by or under this Act for such contravention or non-compliance, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one-thousand rupees, or with both, and in the case of a continuing contravention, with an additional fine which may extend to one-hundred rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for first such contravention.

43. If any person who has been convicted of any offence punishable under this Act, other than offence under section 41 is again found guilty of an offence involving a contravention of the same provision he shall be punishable on a subsequent conviction with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one month, but which shall not be less than one month but which may extend to six months or with fine which shall not be less than five hundred rupees, but which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both; provided that for the purposes of this section, no cognizance shall be taken of any conviction made more than five years before the commission of the offence for which he is being punished.

44. (1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by on company, every person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of and was responsible to the company for the conduct of the business of the company as well as the Company shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due deligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(*b*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (a), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any Director, Manager, Secretary or other Officer of the Company such as Director, Manager, Secretary or other Officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

*Explanation*:—For the purposes of this section:—

(i) "Company" means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

(ii) "director" means in relation to a firm, includes a partner in the firm.

45. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act except on a complaint made by or with the provisions sanction in writing of, an Officer authorised by the Government in this behalf by notification in the Gazette, and no Court inferior to that of a magistrate of the first Class shall try any offence punishable under this Act.

46. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act unless a compaint thereon is made within one year from the date on which the alleged commission of the offence comes to the knowledge of the officer authorised under section 45.

## CHAPTER VII

### Miscellaneous.

47. (*a*) The Inspector of every local area shall prepare a register of agricultural workers residing within the area of his jurisdiction.

(*b*) The register shall contain such particulars as may be precribed.

(*c*) The register shall be maintained by him in such manner as may be prescribed.

(*d*) The Inspector shall also prepare and maintain a register of Agricultural workers registered as members in his office in the prescribed manner. He shall forward an uptodate list of such members to the Board every year. He shall also remit the land owners and members contributions received in his office to the Board with such particulars as may be prescribed.

48. No Civil Court shall entertain any suit or other proceedings to set aside or modify any order of decision passed by any authority or officer or in respect of any other matter falling within its or his scope.

49. Any authority or officer exercising powers under this Act shall have the same powers as are vested in a court, under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Central Act 50 of 1908), when trying a suit, in respect of the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) Enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on Oath ;

(*b*) requiring the discovery and production of documents ;

(*c*) receiving evidence on affidavit ;

(*d*) issuing commissions for the examination of witness ; and

(*e*) such other matters as may be prescribed ;

And any proceeding before such authority or officer shall be deemed to be a Judicial Proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 and for the purpose of section 196, of the Indian Penal Code (Central Act 45 of 1860).

50. (*a*) Where any money is due to an agricultural worker from a land owner under a settlement or an award

or an order under this Act, the agricultural worker himself or any other person authorised by him in writing in that behalf or, in the case of the death of the agricultural worker, his assignees or heirs may without prejudice to any other mode of recovery make an application to the agricultural Tribunal on being satisfied that any money is due, the Tribunal shall send a demand to the Tahsildar, who shall proceed to recover the amount as if it was arrears of land revenue ;

Provided that every such application shall be made within one year from the date on which the money became due to the agricultural worker from the land owner ;

Provided further that any such application may be entertained after the expiry of the said period of one year if the agricultural Tribunal is satisfied that the applicant had sufficient cause for not making the application within the said period.

(*b*) Any amount due from a land owner as Contribution to the fund and any other amount due from a land owner under this Act or the scheme may, if the amount is in arrear, be recovered as if it were an arrear of public revenue due on land.

51. Where a land owner makes default in the payment of any contribution to the Fund, the Government may recover from him such damages, not exceeding twenty five per cent of the amount of arrears, as they think fit.

52. (*a*) The provision of this Act and the scheme shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent there which contained in any other law or in the terms of any award agreement or contract of service, whether made before or after the commencement of this Act :

Provided that where under any such award, settlements, agreement, contract of service or otherwise, any

agricultural worker is entitled to benefits in respect of any matter which are more favourable to him than those to which he would be entitled under this Act, the agricultural worker should continue to be entitled to the more favourable benefits in respect of that matter, notwithstanding that he receives benefits in respect of other matters under this Act.

(*b*) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as precluding any agricultural worker from entering into an agreement with a land owner for granting him rights or privileges in respect of any matters which are more favourable to him than those to which he would be entitled under this Act.

(*c*) For the avoidance of doubts, it is hereby declared that nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to enable a land owner to enter into any agreement in derogation of the benefits under this Act.

53. (*a*) Nothing contained in this Act shall apply to a land owner who does not hold more than 0.25 Hectare of land.

(*b*) the Government may, by notification in the gazette, for reasons to be recorded in writing exempt any land owner or class of land owners or any agricultural land or class of agricultural land or class of agricultural lands from all or any of the provisions of this Act.

54. The Government may by notification in the gazette direct that any power exercisable by them under this act or the rules made thereunder shall, in relation to such matters and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the direction, be exercisable also by such officer or authority sub-ordinate to the Government as may be specified in the notification.

55. Every member of the Board and every officer appointed under this Act, shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (Central Act 45 of 1860)

56. If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act or the scheme or any award or settlement or order under this Act, the Government may, by order do anything not inconsistent with such provisions which appears to them necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

57. No suit prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government or any authority or officer in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or the scheme or any rule or order made under this Act.

58. (*a*) The Government may by notification in the gazette make rules to carry out the purpose of this Act.

(*b*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may provide for;

(i) The Procedure to be followed by the conciliation Officer and agricultural tribunal;

(ii) The fees to be paid for applications, complaints and appeals under this Act;

(iii) The powers of the Conciliation Officer necessary for the effective enforcement of the provisions of this Act;

(iv) The estimating the cash value of the prescribed wages in kind;

(v) Any other matter which has to be or may be prescribed under the provisions of this Act.

59. Every rule made under this section and every notification issued under this Act shall be laid before the houses of legislature as soon as practicable.

60. The State Government shall frame a model settlement laying down minimum rates of wages condition of service, condition of work and conditions of living applicable to agricultural workers. Every Memorandum of settlement under this Act, shall be, as far as practicable, in conformity with the Model Settlements.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The population of agricultural workers in the State is of the order of 25 per cent or roughly 75 lakhs, of whom about 20 lakhs would be the actual workers. Seasoned and intermittent availability of work and therefore near starvation conditions during parts of the year, miserably low wages that are also not faithfully paid, neither assured employment nor any kind of social security and, as they are also largely from the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, social disabilities such as segregation in the villages and non-admission to public places like drinking water wells, hotels and temples etc., contempt and discriminations against them by the administration are still their lot. Economically exploited and socially oppressed, this lowest strata of the social order has no way benefited by all the constitutional, legal, economic and social measures adopted by the state over the last quarter century. This Bill seeks to render a minimum of relief to this strata. It is modelled on the Kerala Agricultural Workers Act, but differ from it in certain respects. I commend it to the Assembly for its sympathetic consideration and speedy enactment.

*Financial Implications of the Bill, if enacted :*

It is expected that the administrative machinery and other related expenses for the implementation of the Act will cost the Government Rs. 5 crores annually in the present circumstances.

KONANDUR LINGAPPA, M.L.A.

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Te. HANUMANTHAPPA,
*Secretary.*

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